

MANY DRAFT MEN ENLIST

Recruiting Offices Busy with Those Who Prefer to Be Volunteers
OFFICIAL LISTS ARE ABOUT COMPLETED
"Master Sheets" Are Mailed to the Local Boards

New York, July 24.—Among the men whose names come early in the draft lists, the tendency yesterday was to join the army. Recruiting stations in New York, for instance, have accepted many of these applicants, who prefer going to Europe as volunteers. By to-day local exemption boards were expected to have their copies of the official lists of the order of drawings in the draft. These lists have been completed in Washington and were to have been put in the mail last night. In connection with them the local boards will study the regulations already promulgated by the government, and the provost marshal-general's office has prepared itself against the multitude of requests for information and rulings that are bound to come to Washington in the few days after the local boards get to work. Each local board will call up for examination twice the number of men in its quota, so that those over the quota can supply the places of those that will be exempted. About 50 per cent. exemptions have been figured upon.

CANADA HAS ENLISTED TOTAL OF 426,622

First Fortnight Brought 50,000—Latest Two Weeks Brings 2,166 Volunteers.

Montreal, July 24.—Canada has now enlisted by the voluntary system since the beginning of the war 426,622 men. While the first two weeks of the war brought fully 50,000 recruits, the last two weeks has only brought 2,166 men and the last month has only shown 5,121 enlistments.

TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Thorough Investigation to Be Made Into German Propaganda in New York.

New York, July 24.—Complete Americanization of the labor movement in New York City and a thorough investigation of the activities here of German propagandists has been decided upon by the American federated unions, it was announced Sunday night. The subject was considered last week by Samuel Gompers, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor.

The labor leaders will endeavor to learn whether there is any connection between the people's council, an organization of workmen said to be opposed to the selective conscription law and German propagandists. Both the council and the German agents, it was declared, were carrying on an active campaign against conscription, especially on the east side.

The people's council was organized recently for the avowed purpose of combating certain tendencies of the federation and no secret was made of its opposition to the present administration headed by Mr. Gompers.

MRS. ASTOR ESCAPES U-BOAT.

"Game and Behaves Beautifully" When Ship Does "Grapevine" to Escape.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 24.—A submarine pursued the liner aboard which Mrs. Vincent Astor was a passenger en route to France, but Mrs. Astor "certified" was game, wrote Duncan F. MacDonald, jr., who was aboard the same boat, to his father.

TWO AMERICANS DECORATED.

O. R. McCouray and B. K. Neftel of Ambulance Get War Cross.

Paris, July 24.—O. R. McCouray of Madison, Wis., and B. K. Neftel, Larchmont, N. Y., members of the American ambulance, were awarded the war cross yesterday for bravery in the field. Neftel was recently wounded.

Some Tips About Brood Mares.

The June Farm and Fireside says: "A year's effort may be lost by neglecting brood mares at foaling time. In view of the time which it takes to produce a foal, one can ill afford not to give the necessary attention to the animals. A little care for the first few nights will often save the entire year's work. "In-foal mares may be worked to within two or three days of foaling. Should be decreased materially. Rations should be decreased material. Rations should consist of bran, oats and other laxative foods. In-foal mares should be provided with box stalls, if possible, sometime before they foal. These stalls should be kept clean and properly disinfected. "As soon after birth as possible the foal's navel should be tied and disinfected with iodine or some other good disinfectant. Careful attention should be given to see that foal's digestive apparatus and kidneys are in working order within 24 hours after birth. "Mares, after foaling, should be given water, not too cold and not in too large quantity. The ration for two or three days should be comparatively light, and similar in nature to that fed before foaling. After normal conditions seem to have been established the ration may be increased."

TWO GREAT MEDICINES SUPPLEMENT EACH OTHER

They are Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peppermint Pills, the combination of which is giving so much satisfaction in the treatment of the impure, impoverished blood and weak, worn-out nerves that are so often found in the same individual nowadays.

The use of both these medicines, even in cases where only one may appear to be indicated, is of great advantage. There is economy in it. Price, \$1 each. All druggists.—Adv.

SINN FEINERS ASK AMERICA FOR HELP

Two Petitions Urging Absolute Independence Left at the White House.

Washington, July 24.—Two communications addressed to the president and Congress of the United States, containing pleas by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland for American aid in their demand for absolute independence from England, were left at the White House yesterday by Irish representatives. One document is signed by Patrick McCarten "On behalf of the provisional government of the Irish republic." The other is a facsimile of an appeal signed by 26 officers "of forces formed independently in Ireland to secure the complete liberation of the Irish nation," urging aid as a fulfillment of the democratic principles enunciated in President Wilson's address to the new Russian republic. Both are dated at Dublin, July 18, 1917.

AMERICANS AND ALLIES FREE TO ENTER CANADA

Only Persons of Enemy Origin Require Passport, Washington Announces.

Washington, July 24.—Americans, allied or neutral citizens, are as free and welcome to enter and leave Canada as at any time. The state department yesterday announced that no document or passport is required for persons going to Canada temporarily, except those of enemy origin. Persons born in an enemy country who claim naturalization in the United States should carry a naturalization certificate. Those of enemy origin who claim birth in the United States should carry a birth certificate.

RENOUNCES ANNEXATIONS?

Dutch Newspaper Hears German Government Was Forced to Step.

Washington, July 24.—"The Reichstag majority parties have forced the German government to declare a renunciation of annexations and indemnities," says the Dutch newspaper the Nieuwe Courant, according to dispatches received at the state department yesterday.

This is the only word reaching the department to indicate that there has been any such step by the government. Press reports have not mentioned any such situation in Germany and authorities are doubtful.

Sporting Notes.

Pitcher Mammox of Pittsburgh has been suspended indefinitely by Manager Beak for breaking training rules, this making his second suspension for the same cause.

Cleveland broke the American league record by defeating Philadelphia by the score of 20 to 6 in Sunday's game.

Unless Philadelphia and New York watch out, Cincinnati, under the capable leadership of Christy Mathewson, will soon pass them, judging by the pace that they are setting at present.

Pipp, the New York first sacker, secured four hits out of five trips to the plate, in Sunday's game between Detroit and New York, besides having 15 put-outs to his credit.

Risberg, the White Sox shortstop, won Sunday's game with Boston by imitating Ty Cobb in sliding first, thus pitching, is among the first of the ball players to be drafted for the new army.

The Braves, with the acquisition of several new outfielders, have won seven of the last nine games played.

Leslie Mann, the Cub's fielder, has quit baseball, so as to do his "bit" as an instructor for the physical exercises of the Y. M. C. A.

In the American camps in France the "Sammy" has started a league, comprising six teams, which have arranged a baseball schedule to be played during the summer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—Boston 3, Chicago 2 (13 innings).
At New York—Pittsburg 1, New York 0.
At Brooklyn—Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	52	27	.658
Cincinnati	51	43	.543
St. Louis	47	40	.541
Philadelphia	42	36	.538
Chicago	43	46	.483
Brooklyn	38	43	.469
Boston	36	46	.439
Pittsburg	28	36	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Boston 3.
No other games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	58	32	.645
Boston	52	35	.598
Cleveland	49	42	.538
Detroit	46	43	.517
New York	44	42	.512
Washington	35	52	.402
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Philadelphia	32	51	.386

TO FIGHT TO RETAIN HOOVER

Wilson Opposes Plan of the Senate for Three-Man Food Board

MAY ALSO ASK FOR OTHER CHANGES

President Expected to Bring Personal Influence to Bear on Conferees

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson will not stand for the action of the Senate in clipping the wings of Herbert C. Hoover. He let it be known in an indirect way yesterday that he will insist that the conference committee restore the "one man administration" scheme, at the head of which he proposes to place Mr. Hoover.

Should this hint fail to take effect, it was stated authoritatively, the president would summon the Democratic leaders to the White House and again "talk turkey."

An effort by Senator Trammell of Florida to have the food control bill brought back from conference for reconsideration of the \$2 a bushel minimum price on wheat was defeated in the Senate yesterday, 51 to 8.

Senator Trammell declared retention of the \$2 wheat provision would mean consumers would have to pay from \$12 to \$15 a barrel for flour.

"The consumers are paying more now than they ought to," he said. "Presumably the purpose of the food bill was to cut prices. That purpose is defeated by the Senate's \$2 wheat amendment."

Senator Chamberlain's motion to table reconsideration prevailed.

The president has no sympathy whatever for the attacks that have been made on Mr. Hoover in the Senate.

Moreover, it is stated, the president is heartily sick and tired of the commission idea where matters of administration are concerned. The controversy in the shipping board, it is said, has impressed him with the futility of expecting to accomplish results through such a system, and but for the added delays that would result it is probable that the president would like to amend the shipping law so as to place one man in supreme charge of building ships.

Embodied by the opposition of the president to the Senate "compromise," leaders of the House are proclaiming their intention not to accept the changes that have been made. The House conferees, friends of the president insisted, would be instructed to stand pat in declining not only to accept the substitution of a board of three for a one man controller but also the liquor section as amended in the Senate.

There is possibility that if the president is insistent enough in behalf of Mr. Hoover, there will be some trading between the conferees whereby those representing the House might accept the Senate's liquor section, providing those on the other side would restore the one man controller.

"Dry" leaders in the House, however, insisted that they would hold out for the more rigid liquor section which the House passed, prohibiting all forms of alcoholic beverages being manufactured during the war, save that the president might exempt beer and light wine.

The bill will go into conference to-day and may be reported by the House conferees before the end of the week. By that time, it is said, the president will have seen to it that his views were made known.

ENGLAND TO RAISE THREE BILLION MORE FOR WAR

Largest Single Credit Since Outbreak of Hostilities—Will Bring Total to \$26,640,000.

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day the government will ask for a vote of credit of \$3,250,000,000, the largest single vote since the outbreak of the war. It will bring up the total for the war to \$26,640,000,000.

Operating expenses for May, 1917, totaled \$238,682,579, compared with \$197,410,491 the previous May.

Operating revenue for the five months ended with May totaled \$1,548,035,510, as compared against \$1,396,630,897 for the same period in 1916.

Operating expenses for the five months ended with May totaled \$1,118,609 for the same period in 1916.

RAILROAD EARNINGS GOW.

Revenues in May Show Increase of \$44,000,000 Over May, 1916.

Washington, July 24.—Railway operating revenue for all United States railroads for May, 1917, amounted to \$345,733,079, an increase of over \$44,000,000 over May, 1916.

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Washington, July 24.—Three men from the schooner believed to have been saved after collision.

St. Pierre Miguelon, July 24.—Three men from the three masted fishing schooner Cygne of St. Malo, France, have just reached port in a dory. They report that their ship was sunk in a collision with an unidentified steamer. The other thirty members of the crew are believed to be safe in dories also.

CONSCRIPTS FACE PRISON.

Federal Officers Run Down Those Who Gave False Names.

Chicago, July 24.—Conscription registrars who gave fictitious names and addresses were being hunted by federal investigators here yesterday. All false trial by court martial and if found guilty can be imprisoned ten years.

NORWAY CRITICIZED FOR FAILING TO HOLD UP SELF-RESPECT

Press and the Legislature Are Finding Fault with the Country's Attitude After Latest Acts Perpetrated by Germany.

Christiania, Norway, July 24 (correspondence).—The latest German acts against Norway are being criticized in the press and condemned by the legislature as showing the alleged failure of the Norwegian government to uphold the self-respect of the nation.

Royal mail boats between Denmark and Norway, outside of the German "barred zone" with cargo of killed cattle exclusively for use in Norway are captured by German U-boats, brought to German ports and no satisfactory explanation or satisfaction given.

A Norwegian steamer, the Thorun, in coast traffic, chartered by the Norwegian government itself with cargo of hay to relieve the fodder famine in the northern part of the country was stopped by a German U-boat inside the three-mile limit; that means in Norwegian waters. The Norwegian flag was lowered and the German flag was run up, as the German U-boat chief declared the steamer a German prize because of lack of special clearing papers. A Norwegian torpedo boat arrived, the Norwegian captain declared that as the steamer was in Norwegian waters she was not liable to be seized by German U-boats, ordered the Norwegian flag flown again and the German lowered.

After some argument, however, he yielded to the German view and allowed the steamer to be taken as prize to a German port and the Norwegian flag for the second time displaced by the German.

This happened May 16 and, upon an interpellation in the legislature regarding this affair, which has turned the whole press and public opinion more anti-German than ever, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilen answered that the government's protest in Berlin and the assurance of the steamer being a government chartered boat had only met unwillingness to straighten out the affair and give a satisfactory excuse. On the contrary there was no prospect of the ship being released in the near future, as the case would be tried before a prize court. More humiliating was the announcement that the Norwegian crew now would be brought before German court-martial because they, according to orders from a Norwegian naval officer in Norwegian waters, had hoisted the Norwegian flag.

For the first time since the war broke out a friction with one of the belligerent nations has been discussed openly in the legislature. In other cases the minister of foreign affairs has kept everything secret and been unwilling to let the public know what steps the Norwegian government has taken to protect the rights of their citizens against the now numerous encroachments from the German side.

All the leading politicians, in very strong terms, condemned this last humiliation from the German government. The press requested that the Norwegian crew at once be given their liberty and sent home if the Thorun was not released, asserting that the crew acted according to Norwegian law and should not be punished in Germany.

The only paper that tried to belittle the affair was the Socialdemokraten, which expressed the hope that Germany "will show justice to a small nation not able and not willing to sustain its rights by power."

Only a few days before this, German U-boats in the Arctic ocean, off the Norwegian coast and outside of the "danger zone," attacked small motor fishing boats, fishing for the Germans and therefore provided with German outfit, sank some of them in the open sea with small chances for the crews to be saved, and in others destroyed the motors and everything on board, seized what they needed of provisions, instruments, and even money.

Nobody understands what benefit these can be to the great war—to destroy people working for the benefit of Germany itself. The foreign minister has sent some messages and protests to Berlin without obtaining a satisfactory explanation. And in these very fishing districts German agents are buying all the Norwegian fish they can, according to the agreement with the government. German boats sail safely inside the territorial line guided by Norwegian pilots with their cargoes of fish and provisions for Germany.

At the same time from all over Norway come reports of arrests of alleged German spies who are sent across the Norwegian border. Norwegian citizens are being convicted by the court in Bergen as paid spies for the German government and sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months, although it is proved that their information to the Germans regarding the sailings of Norwegian ships has caused these vessels to be torpedoed and some of the crews to be killed. In these cases the court acted according to law. The whole nation was struck aghast that this crime against the country should not be punished more severely. The Germans involved were acquitted.

Of the Norwegians involved, two were captains on route steamers between Newcastle and Bergen, who had been paid to report to the German espionage control in Bergen everything they saw in England and on their way between England and Norway.

The espionage control was established, it is charged, by the Antarctic explorer, Lieutenant Filchner, who, before the war, had been very kindly received everywhere in Norway, had been the guest of the Geographical society, and who now used his knowledge to plot against this country, draw Norwegian men in his net and make them traitors to their own country. The whole press condemned Filchner. The whole nation felt ashamed and dishonored by this case, remembering the way the Swedish Baron von Rosen, with his anthrax and glanders bacilli in sugar, was treated by Norwegian authorities and the way a German proved spy, Baumeister, also fared, N. Y.—Adv.

was allowed peacefully to go back to Germany.

In the legislature it was strongly demanded that the police authorities and the department of justice, hereafter, should see that the nation was riden of such German pests.

And in spite of all this, in spite of the nearly unanimous demand to stop export of anything the country needs for its own citizens, the fish export to Germany still is going on, and the export of home-made farm products and canned milk is not stopped, although the prospects for the people in the coming fall and winter are worse than ever.

Why the government, which week after week suffers humiliations at the hands of the Germans, has not stopped all export to Germany until satisfaction is given, is regarded here as a mystery. A great many anti-Socialists agree with the Socialists who criticize the government for having spent \$100,000,000 in three years on the neutrality guard. The Socialists say it would have been better to use this money to relieve the high cost of living, asserting that the naval and army defense is in too poor a condition to be of any use and that the money is wasted. Other citizens who believe in armament for the defense of the country now ask, with the Socialists, what the country has obtained for the \$100,000,000. They indignantly declare that more than 400 Norwegian vessels have been destroyed, with the loss of 500 sailors, by the acts of a so-called "friendly" nation, that no excuse nor satisfaction has been given for any of the numerous violations of the international law; that Norwegian sailors have been murdered in the lifeboats; money and private trinkets on board in Norwegian ships stolen by German officers and taken to Germany; Norwegian government vessels in coast traffic in Norwegian waters seized and taken as prizes to German ports; and that not a shot has been fired from a Norwegian gun to defend Norwegian rights, not a Norwegian boat nor a Norwegian sailor has been allowed to fight for his life. Meantime, they add, the country which has spent \$100,000,000 is threatened by famine of food and fuel during the coming winter.

Such criticism as the foregoing can be read every day in the most prominent papers of the country and heard wherever two Norwegians speak of the situation, but the leading men in the cabinet seem not to listen to public opinion or to be unwilling to sustain the national pride. The newspaper Tiden Tegn, in an editorial the other day, criticizing the political line Norway's government has followed, said:

"There is something worse than war and its disasters and that is when a nation loses its self-respect. The Norwegian nation these days is in danger of that."

"Doing Your Bit" Means Patriotism.

Agnes Repplier, writing on patriotism for the July Woman's Home Companion, says:

"The homely English phrase, 'doing his bit,' is the plainest possible exposition of practical patriotism. It is enormously popular with a people who shrink from fervid language, and it is stretched to cover every imaginable sacrifice. The soldier sitting in Trafalgar square with his empty coat sleeve pinned upon his breast has done his bit. The English women who, in the first year of the war, worked 14 hours a day for weeks at a stretch, making the sorely needed munitions, were doing their bit. The Eton boys who have surrendered their big playing field for a potato patch, and who dig and hoe in their playtime, are doing their bit. Mr. Allen Tucker tells us of a French girl whom he saw scrubbing hospital floors in Paris. She had been a lady's maid in London, had returned to France at the outbreak of hostilities, and scrubbed from 7 in the morning until night. 'An intelligent, delicate woman, always gay, no matter how many rainy days came in succession, and how much mud was tracked over her floors. It is such people who are saving France.'"

Very Funny.

Tommy—Do you go to bed very early, Mrs. Peck?

Mrs. Peck—Yes, Tommy, sometimes—when I feel tired.

"You wouldn't go so early if you were married to my father, would you?"

"Oh, Tommy, you funny boy! Why not?"

"Cause my father told mother that if he were your husband he'd make you sit up!"—Exchange.

Mean Comment.

Grace—Don't tell anybody for the world. See this ring? George slipped it on my finger last night. Ethel—Yes, it's nice looking, but it will make a black circle round your finger before you've worn it a week. It did on mine.—London Tit-Bits.

GO NO FARTHER

The Evidence Is at Your Door

Barre proof is what you want, and the statement of this highly respected resident will banish all doubt:

A. J. Stewart, carriage maker, 24-26 Prospect street, Barre, says: "Some years ago, I suffered from an injury with my back, which left my kidneys weak. I have been troubled more or less since then with the kidney secretions. They have been off color and have generally contained sediment. My back has been quite painful at times, and sharp pains have run up and down my spine. I have always used Doan's Kidney Pills on such occasions, and they have always given satisfactory relief."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Stewart had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

To Replenish Your Shirt Supply

Your shirt supply may be weakening as the summer glides by.

Not so with our shirt supply—it is as good and full of new snappy patterns and styles as at the beginning of the season. We aim to keep our stocks that way—always with plenty to select from.

Let us demonstrated the truth of this statement—in shirts or anything else that you need to wear.

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Kissing the Black Stone.

As well die a Jew or a Christian as not make the pilgrimage to Mecca, said Mohammed, and no obligation of Islam is more plausibly discharged. It is believed that the ritual connected with the visit to the Ka'aba—the "square building"—and the kissing of the black stone go back to days of idolatry, the "time of ignorance" before the new faith bloomed.

The black stone, which measures about six inches by eight, is believed to have fallen from paradise, to have been guarded during the deluge and handed to Abraham by Gabriel when the Ka'aba was built. Certain parts of the ceremonial—the throwing of stones at the devil and the imitation of Hagar's distracted wanderings in the desert—are supposed to have had significance for the pre-Mohammedan times as well as for Islam.—London Chronicle.

Sailors' Signs.

Strange signs frequently hang from ships which puzzle even dwellers in seaport towns. A basket slung from the mainmast head is a sailor's sign to notify that the cargo has been loaded or discharged, as the case may be, and that the ship is ready to start on her next trip.

A generally mysterious emblem is a broom lashed to a mainmast or bridge railing. This is to signify that the vessel is for sale.

Occasionally a dark blue stripe may be seen running fore and aft on a vessel. As a matter of fact, this is a sign of recent bereavement. Blue is the sailor's mourning, and the stripe of this color takes the place of the black margin or band used by the landsman as a notification of death.—Exchange.

The Sundial.

The sundial is an instrument of great antiquity, for it is referred to in the Bible (Isaiah xxxviii, 8), and it has

been estimated that the date of this sundial would be about 700 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The first sundial of which history distinctly tells us is that of the Chaldean astronomer Berossus, who probably lived about 300 B. C.

Then and for many years afterward the art of constructing sundials to suit any place and situation was an important branch of mathematical study.

The sundial as invented by this Berossus remained in use for many centuries, four of these having been found in Italy in modern times. One which was discovered at Tivoli in 1746 is believed by some to have belonged to Cicero.

FOR SALE

1916 Indian Motorcycle With Power-Plus Motor

This Motorcycle has been run but a few miles, the motor and finish are in excellent condition.

A bargain for some one. Can be seen at

Goodfellow's Garage

69 South Main St.

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On all cash purchases of the below mentioned farming tools during the week ending July 28, we will make a

10% Reduction

Scythes in three styles and two grades. Scythe Snaths, both ash and cherry. Scythe Stones, two sizes in carborundum and three sizes in sand stone. Hay Forks, two and three tines. Manure Forks, four, five and six tines. Hand Rakes, wood and steel bows. Potato Diggers. Meadow and field Hoes. Hay Fork Pulleys. Rope for hay forks. Any of the above articles this week at 10% reduction if a cash sale.

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